THE BEDINI EXCITEMENT.

Bedini Burned in Effigy at Cincinnati, in Presence of Pive Thousand People.

THE CITY MARSHAL KNOCKED DOWN.

The Deputy Sheriff Stabbed,

die., die., die.

Trial of the Cincinnati Police.

[From the Cincinnati Unionist, Jan. 16.]
On Saturday evening our city was made the scene of one of the most general and intense excitements that has existed for several months. Fortunately the affair passed off more quietly than could have been expected, and resulted in no loss of life, but little bloodshed, and no destruction of property. We have gathered, from the most reliable sources within our reach, and the excitement that still exists, all the circumstances of the affair, and detail them below.

the police force, and the unhappy termination of the affair, are events still so fresh in the recollection of all our elitisons as to require no voluminous account of them. When the affair was first made public, it was stated, and generally believed that the members of that procession at only intended to burn Redini in effig. but to do him personal injury—perhaps take his life, and do violence to the Arabbishop. Such being the case but little sympathy was felt for those who were injured and arrested, when the procession, however, have steadily asserted that they designed no acts of violence whatever, but merely intended to express a feeling of disapprobation for the character and conduct of the Nancto, by barning him in effigy, without injuring either persons or property, or committing a breach of the peace.

The testimony thus far elicited in the investigation which is now going on tends to show that this assumption of the Freemen was true, and that they deported themselves in a peaceable and quiet manner up to the moment of the onset by the police, the public feeling among some classes of our American citizens had become materially changed, and a determination was expressed by the members of the "American Society of Liberais" to make a demonstration of sympathy with the objects of the frastrated design of the Germans.

On Saturday affarnoon, therefore, as we are informed, the society sent a letter to the Freemen, informing them of their design to burn Bediol in effigy, on that night, and inviting all who felt so disposed to join in the demonstration.

THE FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

THE MARCHING, BOUTE, INCITENTS, ETC.

When the word was given the procession moved down time street to Ninth, out Ninth to Wainut, giving a few groans as they passed the residence of Judge Spooner. They certifold, near the frost, a transparency, bearing the inseriptions, "No Popery," "Down with Badini," and "Pitch in." From the corner of Ninth the procession moved down Walnut to Eighth, out Eighth to Vine, down Vine to Fourth, along Fourth to Walnut, down Walnut to the river, slong the leves to Broadway, up Broadway to Third, from that point to Sycamore, pausing on the corner to give three groans. Thence they moved up Sycamore to Fifth, where they were joined by a large collection of people who had assembled there; out Fifth to Western row, up Western row to Ninth, halting near the residence of the Archishop to groan; from Western row along Ninth to Flum, down Plum for half a square, where they filed around, and the immense concourse of hemiselves upon and in the violaity of the City Lot, densely thronging the streets for the distance of two squares.

BUBLING OF THE EFFIGY.

Gures.

BURNING OF THE EFFIGY.

During all this time, a full sized emigy of Bedini dressed a lack pontificial robes, and wearing a miter upon his lead, had been earlied by six or eight men in the pression, borne alofs upon an elevated platform where all ould visw it.

cession, borne alofi upon an elevated platform where all could visw it.

The effigy was now elevated still higher in a s'anding position, near the centre of the vacant lot. While preparations were being made to set it on fire, some one discharged a pistol—the only one fired during the whole occurrence—at the head of the image.

In a few moments a light suddenly blazed up, and the efficy was enveloped in flames, lighting up the whole vicinity, and casting a lurid glare upon the crowd of people, showing a strange and imposing spectacle.

While the figure was burning the Cathedral bell chimed the hour, which caused the immense shoating, and the exclamation of "that is the death knell of Becin I," was distinctly heard from various quarters of the crowd.

A DISTURBANCE—THE CITY MARSHAL ATTACKED.

At this time the only symptoms of much excitament,

A DISTURBANCE—THE CITY MABSHAL ATTACKED. At this time the only symptoms of much excitament, among the crowd, showed themselves. The effigy, still burning, was seized by those surrounding it, and thrown down the steps leading to the watchhouse, where only about a dozen officers remained.

As it was in direct contigdity to the doors, which are composed of wood, and there was danger that it might fire the building, Marshal Ruffin, with two or three officers, came out of the watchhouse and removed the burning effigy to the street. While he was doing so the crowd pressed so closely around the doors as to interfere with the movement. He said to them. "Gentlemes, you must stand back," when he received a blow with a club upon the head, which caused a deep out, and felled him to the ground. He soon recovered, however, when an attempt was made to arrest the man who had struck him.

Deputy Sheriff Thomas Higdon seized one of the crowd, supposed to be the assaulter, when the man uch him with a knife, in the right side. The wound he indicted was not a very deep one, and will probably not prove very serious in its results. Mr. Higdon would still have persevered in making the arrest, at all harards, but was ordered to desit by the Marshal.

DISPERSION OF THE CROWD—ARREST OF ONE MAN.

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DIRPERSION OF THE CROWD—ARREST OF ONE MAN.
When the excitement attendant upon this incident had subsided, the crowd moved to Freemen's Hall, where several speeches were made, both in English and German, in regard to both demonstrations, their causes, results, &c. The erowd then quietly dispersed.

On the whole, the demonstration was remarkably peaceable for so large a collection of people. There was, of course, some shouting at its various stages, but the gener-

course, some shouting at its various stages, but the general tenor was orderly.

After the dispersion of the crowd, the man charged with assaulting the Marshal and the Sheriff, was arrested by constable Harris. His name is A Hatcher, a machinist by trade, and he resides on Rittenhouse street. He is lodged in the watshhouse, directions being given the keepers to receive no ball for him.

The city seemed to be in its usual state of order and quiet, through the day, yesterday.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

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[From the Cincinnati Gazestte, Jan 16.]

The "pitching in" by the police on Coristmas night, and their subsequent abuse of priscours, has caused much talk among our citizens, and a just condemnation by all whe are at all conversant with the facts. The defeat of the Germane in their intestions to burn Cajitan Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, in ellig, has nerved the American Liberals to make a similar effort. Accordingly about three hundred members assembled on a vacant lot near the corner of Carr and Sixth streets, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, and forming into a procession, marched by the watchhouse and up to the "Freemen's Hail," where their numbers swelled to about four thousand, Germans and Americans. In the procession were sweral transparencies; one "Opon with Bedini," another side, "No Popery," and on the third "Pitch in." The second transparancy had on it, "Live, Liberty and Humanity," The effigy of Bedini was full sized, in pontincal robes, and was borne on a platform, carried by eight men, and was the chief object of attraction.

After the procession had again formed they passed down Vine street to Ninth, out Ninth to Wainut, down Wainut to Front, out Front to Broadway, up Broadway to Third, out Fifth to Nientern row, up Western row to Eighth street. By this time the streets and sifewalks were densely crowing by thousands upon thousands of people. In the vicinity of the Archbishop's house and the Cathedral the streets were packed with, people before the arrivated by to the Order of the Archbishop's house and the Cathedral the streets were packed with people before the arrivate and the procession, but as the latter paradid by to the Order of the procession, but as the latter paradid by to the Order of the procession, but as the latter paradid by to the Order of the procession, but as the latter paradid by to the Order of the procession was a signal that the orewinder of the procession was a signal t

Cross examined—I have been simgustered since that time, or rather have been dismissed from the police.

Robert MeGrew, sworn—Heard several watchmen talk of the affray on Christmas night; heard officer Phillips, George Carr, and Fitzpatrick; I saked Phillips about the matter and he said that the Freemen had come down to attack the Bishop's house, and burn Bedinf in effigy; I saked him if they showed sight, he replied no, he and more and heard the word and the said that he was a trump, and as soon as he said pitch in we did pitch in; he then pulled out a mace and said the way? made this bounce over their demands of the belowing and I could which the said the was a made and and the way? made this bounce over the mes to do the hollowing and I could which the proposed of shooting and saked Fitzpatrick did they run, he replied, pulled a pistol, shot one load and they runghe didn't run while he had that fellow (meaning his pistol); heard Carr say he arrested the first man; they all seemed to rejoice; Polilips said that Belini was at the Bishop's house.

T. Bil, seor—Bestie in Springfeld township; am of the firm of Corneal & Co.; a day or two after I asked Judge Spooner about the matter, and he said that the Mayor was absent, and he fell it his duty to advise the Chief of Police; understood Judge Spooner to say he took his man; when he had him the prisoner manifested unceanises, and he presented his pitch and to him, or whether he arrested him; the prisoner seemed uneany, and he replied the prisoner seemed uneany, and he was any danger; my recollection is not clear whether the man was arrested and brought to him, or whether he arrested him; the prisoner seemed uneany, and the process the seemed uneany, and the process to those in the street, but also those on the ridewalks; I want towards the watchboure, and on the corner of Plum and Ninth streets

Mr. Smith—Do the Froemen cateriam a feeling against Judge Spooner?

Witness—We de not care anything about Judge Spooner. (Loud and continued applause by outsiders.)

Charles Anderson, sworn—Am a tanner; was in the procession; was in the first division; (witness described the attack as others;) heard words, "pitch in, hurrah," and then a shot; was arrested by a man who beat me twice with a club; was pushed into the cell like a hog; the pistol shots came from the police; think Gorman arrested me.

William Schluckerbier, affirmed—Saw the procession; he was arrested, and when brought to the watchhouse he was struck three or four times on the head, and knocked down senseless; while his wounds were being dressed they had to hold him up; he fainted away.

David T. Snelbaker sworn—Am Mayor of the city, all I know of the matter is from what others have said; was not consulted on any anticipated rict; my attention was called to the paper Hochroscoler, and handed it to Captain to consulted on any anticipated rict; my attention was called to the paper Hochroscoler, and handed it to Captain evil might result from it; I said to him, "We must use evergy and exertion to preserve the peace of the city, and this we must do at every hazard;" had not obtained for me a written translation. I apprehended no riot; I merely conjectured that this might possibly cause a breach of the peace; had nothing beyond paper controversy; had also been informed that the Pope's Nuncio was in the city; ent no notice to him, and received none from him; intended to be on the alert, but made no further preparations; on Christmas I remained about the edilize nearly the whole day; was not out of the city; on Sunday morring I swore in six extra polisemen—it being Christmas day, left my office and returned home to my family about dark; stayed there until a hitle after seven o'clock; did not hear of the riot until the next morning; had no knewledge of any anticipated riot up to the time! left for home; when Capt I mpoke on the examined the watchmen as to th

Wilcon 1 to, and the lawyer?

Col. Chambers—Who was that lawyer?

Mr. Groesbeck—You need not answer—we object.

Col. Chambers—We will see, and will argue that question in the morning.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

LECTURE AT THE ATHENAIUM, BY THE REV. DR. STORRS. A lesture upon Russia was last evening, delivered at the A leature upon Russia was last evening, delivered at the Brooklyn Athenaum, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, it being the last of the course. He commenced by describing the extent of the empire in Europe, which was nearly two-thirds as large as our own country, and in Asia nearly three times as large. It was the most extensive empire in existence at the present time, and to all evidences would be the largest that would ever rise hereafter. Every different call temperature within the standard temperature of the standard temperature. ent soil is embraced within its area, and from Kamtschatka warded. It contained every variety of climate, from the rosen Northern winter to the balmy Southern summer. The empire contained the representatives of one hundred nations in its vast domain, all of Asiatic origin; and yet this extensive empire is controlled by the will of and yet this extensive empire is controlled by the will of one man and influenced by one religion—that of the Greek Church—of which the Czar is the head. It pre-sents, in its vastoess, a rude but gigantic Hercules, which at any time would attract our attention, but especially now, when its influence is more felt in Western European affairs. It had to us a peculiar relation as regards ex-tent of territory—and here the lecture quoted by Tooque wills's companion between the two nettors. anish. It has to be a power freshing as regards extent of territory—and here the lecturer quoted Pe Tocqueville's comparison between the two nations. Since De Tocqueville's time the power of Russia and America have been more and more recognized by the other powers of the earth, and it is evident that Russia and America are meeting already as antagonists of two great principles of government—democracy and absolutism. The emigration from Asia into Russia consisted of the Huns and the Selavoniana, and while the former extended themselves over other portions of Rurope, the latter settled throughout Russia, and constitutes perhaps fifty due out of the seventy millions at this day. They were a rude people, and although the name is now associated with a down-trodden face, were, notwithstanding a brave people. In the latter part of the night ceatury the city of Norvoro was founded by Revick, from whom the name of Russian became popular, and subsequently, whee Helena became Empress, a number of the nobles embrased the Caratian religion, and the worship of the Greek church was established. The lecturer have traced the history of the variety nations which constituted the empire, and the rulem of the house of Raviet which lasted 700 years. The house of Romanoli then attained the supremeny, and it still suites. The speaker here alluded to the condition of Western Europe at this period—how religion and civilization advanced and subsequent commotions never spread further than the line of the Russian Kupira. In the saventeenth century, when Peter came to this throne, the religious aspitations of Western Europe and characteristic century, when Peter came to the business against a serious of the serious o ville's comparison between the two nations. Since De Tocqueville's time the power of Russia and America have

Dr. Solger's Second Lecture on European

Dr. Solger's Second Lecture on European History and Politics.

The second lecture of Dr. Solger's course on European History and Politics was delivered at Hope Chapel on Monday evening to an appreciative audience. The subject was the "Solavic nations of Europe and their influence on the destinies of that continent." The lecture displayed much learning, and presented many novel and interesting views of history connected with ethnology, showing the importance of the study of the latter, or a knowledge of importance of the study of the latter, or a knowledge of the distinctive character of races, to those who would comprehend and understand history. After recapitulat-ing some of the points of his first lecture, in which he showed that the three principal races into which the people of Europe are divided are the Romanic, the Germanic, and the Sclavic, and described the character and influence of the two former races, Dr. Solger said the Sclavic nations inhabited the east of Europe, and might be considered as divited into two sections, races, the European and Asiatio Sciaves. In Europe Schrift, the European and Asiatio Sciaves. In Europe Schrift, and the European and Asiatio Sciaves. In Europe Schrift, and the European and Asiatio Sciaves. In Europe Schrift, and the European and Asiatio Sciaves. In Europe Schrift, and the Germanic nations Protestants, the Sclavic race are stratched to the Greek Church, with few crospitions. The Romanic race are generally of the Roman Catholic fatth, and the Germanic nations Protestants, the Sclavic race are attached to the Greek Church, with few crospitions. The Romanic race have a tendency to centralization in religion as well as in government; the Germanic nations have an opposite tendency, as shown in their rejection of the spiritual dominion of the Pepe, and their dispositions to establish representative and free governments. The Sclavic race do not possess the spirit of liberty; they are submissive to despotic ralers, they have no creative genius, and their ideas of religion are shown in their attachment to the forms and esremonies of the Greek Church, which they rive with much the same feeling as they behold a military parade. The Russian empire, which embraces the largest portion of the Sclavit race, was founded by Rivick, Grand Duke of Novogorod, in the infin central control of the Morgol Tartars, who had it in ambjection until 140, when the antion recovered its independence. The country on the tiver Duleper, cailed Little Russia, was the cailed of the empire. From that region processed the people who, gradually extending thanselves in various divisions, was the cailed of the ompire. The horse process and introducing them into the country of the Sclavic race dependently from a rigistion, th trate Germany; and Germany was declared extinct by Napoleon in 1806. A division of the Ottoman empire was projected and marked out at Tileit, and a distribution of the territory of the Turks proposed between Russia, France and Austria, but subsequent events prevented the carrying out of this partition. The final lefest of Napoleon was owing to Russian power, German resurrestion and Asglo Saxon energy. At the Congress of Vienna to settle by diplomacy the affairs of Europe in 1815, the three distinctive European races were represented by Metternich, seemed to comprehend the true position and distinctive characters of them, excepting perhaps, Metternich, seemed to comprehend the true position and distinctive characters of the people whose destines were placed in their hands. Castleresch neglected the opportunity to secure the liberties of the Germanic all es of England, and his fellow diplomatists sought only the aggrandissment of their respective monarchs, and not the benefit of the people. The lecturer did not regard the ware of Europe as contest to promote the ambitions or designs of Louis XIV. Napoleon, and other great isaders, but at the wars of the races into which the people of Europe have been divided for so many centuries. He looked in vain for successful efforts in the caute of liberty in the nations of the Romanic and Salavic races. His hopes for the liberty and freedom of Europe were in the Germanic race, and particularly in that region on and near the banks of the Eibe, where ideas of republican and representative government have originated. At various times since the Congress of Vienna, in 1816, the diplomatists of Europe have endeavored to suppress the spirit of liberty which has arisen on the Continent where Germanic ideas prevail. After the outbreaks of 1845 it was thought by diplomatists that fature troubles were provided against; but recent events show that dangers may arise from unexpected quarters.

The times have been.

That when the brisis were out the man would die, And there an end, but no

Lecture on the Age of Charles II. This lecture—being the fourth in the course for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Be benefit of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Benefit Society—was delivered Tuesday evening in University Chapel, by the Right Rev. Thomas Atkinson D. D., Bishop of North Carolina. The following is a sketch of the lecture, delivered before a very large audience:—N: sue man can excel his fellow men in every good quality. So it is with sations. As, on the whole, we place the Anglo-Saxon race immeasurably above others, yet in the fine arts they are excelled by the italians, and in fine, and find the processing of the care of the control of the care of the c sparkling diction, they are excelled by the French There is a striking contrast between the age of Charles II. and is a straing contrast between the age of Charles II. and
that which immediately preceded it. In the latter time
a struggle was going on between new principles and im
memorial customs. The hing was the representative of
feudalism. The nobility had been crushed by the wars of
the Roses—the power of the Commons was just being feudalism. The nobility had been crushed by the wars of the Roses—the power of the Commons was just being developed—commerce was extending—wealth was brought into Esgiand, and a body of fresholders stood face to face with the king. The combat was unavoidable. Eugland produced great men in those times. Look at Clarendon, Blake, and Cromwell. Which of her sons have ever surpassed them? The age which succeeded this was unheroid—but it was an age of great thought, profound science, good laws and bed government. This age proves that the tree of life and the tree of knowledge are not the same. Let us examine its theoretical excellence and practical deinquencies, and, in order to do so glance at the laws, science, and religion. Of the first, we find that the rights and liberties of the English people, as they stood on the staints brock, were freer than they are to-day. But it was a legal, not a practical liberty. Charles II, governed the country by his mere will. During his resign Lord Russell, a man of the most amiable character, was doesned to the a silvid because he meditated an isaurreation. A parties a court and a packed jury condemned him. In the judical murder of Russell we read of the sweet character of his wife, who can by him at his trial, and stayed with him to his death. Thus, when all is dark, the brightest traits of virtue appear. England beneid all trie, and yet she was alsent. No remonstrance was heard. In a few days the blood of Algernon Siney was poured out in a manner more discreditable still. He was condemned to death without a sha dow of evidence. People now sek, Why did the Regish people permit that; it is asswered these. The passive undurance of the age of Charles II was a reaction from the preceding age, when father had stood against sen in postile sanks. The party victorious had abused their vic-

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

On Tuesday evening the sixth and last lecture of the New York Anti-Slavery Society's course was delivered at the Tabernacle by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The house was crowded almost to excess. The following is a brief sketch of the Rev. gentleman's lecture: sketch of the Rev. gentlemen's leature:—
It will be my purpose to night to take a survey of the anti-slavery question, and to answer the question "Wha can we of the North do to promote liberty in those United States!" The great difference between American and European governments deserves especial notice. The difference is a difference in the fun amental estimate placed upon man in this country and in other countries. We believe that his person, pursuits, and property, are his ewn and sacred and so man may take them We believe that all his alliances are sacred, and that his children the control of the co

Our Citizen Soldiers. REPORT OF THE BRIGADE INSPECTOR. New York, Nov. 21, 1853.
To R. E. TEMPLE, Adjulant General S. N. Y.:— Sir—I herewith render a statement of the annual re-view and inspection of the several regiments in the Third brigade, First division, N. Y. S. M., under the command of Brigadier General Wm. Hall, composed of the Seventh regiment, Colonel Duryea; the Kighth regiment, Colonel

Devce, and the Ninth regiment, Colonel Ferris; which inspection took place on the 2d inst., at Iompkins square.

The accompanying table exhibits the number present
and absent in each regiment; also an account of arms,
accountrements, &c. The whole number present amounted
to 1,049, being a decrease of 102 since the last yearly
inspection.

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Theatres and Exhibitions,
"Uncir Tonics Camp," in "six acts, sine tables and
forty four scene, is announced for every evening this
week at the Bowery Theatre. Mr. T. D. Rice plays Uncle
Tom, and the entire company is included in the cast.

BROADWAY THEATER — It is nothing new to say that there
will be another great house to night, when we announce
that the "Cataract of the Ganges" is to be repeated.
There seems to be no limit to its attractivesees. The farce
"Little Toodlehins," is also to be played to night.

A CAPITAL BILL at Burton's Theatre, this evening. The
farce "The Maid with the Mikhing Pail," with Miss Rapserson as Mill; together with "To Parents and Gardians," with Burton, Placide and Miss Robertson, and "The
Toodles." Excellent both in quantity and quality.

NATIORAL THEATER—The drams founded upon "Hot
Corn," is announced for this afternoon. In the evening,
Mr. Alken's version of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin," is to be given
with the new secury and the original cast, including
tittle Cordelia Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Prior.

WALLACK'S THEATER—"A Bachelor of Arts" and "A

with the new secsety and the original cast, including tittle Cordsia Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Prior.

WALLACK'S THEATHS—"A Bachelor of Arts" and "A Pretty Piece of Business' are up for reptition this greening. Both pieces are very popular, as is proven by the full houses they draw every evening.

BARNIN'S MINSTEM.—Mr. Smith's play, "Hop o' my Thumb," has been well received, and General Tom Thums appears in it again this afternoon and evening. Other popular entertainments are to be added.

BROANWAY MINSTEM AND MINAGERIE—This elegant recort is now open day and evening. The collection of animals is excellent, and the Sinthess Twins may be seen without extra charge.

THE ORIGINAL CREEKY MINAGERIES, No. 472 Broadway, give a choice sele from of ballats, instrumental solos, buslesques, &c., this evening.

THE WOOD MINATERIES, NO. 444 Broadway, are desig very well with their new burledque, "The Virginia Oupida." The programme for this evening is otherwise very interesting.

At CRINESE HALL, No. 589 Broadway, the Buckleys give a concert this evening, with pleate of new songs, and the new lelles burlesque. These minstrels are very popular.

Billy, at Stayvesant Institute, this evening. A meet amading entertainment.